

From the De Ruyter Banner of the Times.
NATIONAL HYPOCRISY.

Not unfrequently a rich scene occurs in Congress. For instance, about two weeks since, Mr. Cass, the great Michiganander, presented to the Senate a Memorial from the Baptist Union of Maryland, praying that our Government would interpose in behalf of Religious Freedom in Europe!!!!

Mr. Cass "presented it with pleasure." This body, said he, "of pious and intelligent Christians anxiously desire the freedom of religious worship for their countrymen wherever the accidents of life may carry them, and it is not strange that this sentiment should be strongly felt and strongly expressed in this land of Gospel liberty; but it is strange that, in this day of intellectual advancement, any obstacle should be interposed by any Government in Christendom, to prevent the believers in the faith of Jesus from following the dictates of their own consciences, &c. &c.

Mr. Hale approved highly of the object of the memorial, but did not see how this country could make such an appeal. Religious freedom is forbidden by the laws of those European nations, and the memorial just presented proved the interposition of this Government, in order that religious freedom might be permitted.

Was not this taking up the admission and obser-

vance of those nations of a law higher than the supreme law of the land? Was not this spreading a "Higher Law?" The doctrine of a higher law had been condemned in this country. No law

higher than the Baltimore Platform and the Fugitive Slave Act was to be allowed, and yet this me-

morial, so highly commended by the Senator, sought to establish in other countries a law higher than their own. He thought the object sought a most commendable one—he would be glad that all nations should be taught that there is a God, whose laws and commands are supreme, but he did not think this was the nation to send forth missionaries to preach that doctrine. We were the last people in the world to make that appeal.

Mr. Cass—"If I understand what the Senator meant, I would, perhaps, reply to him.

Mr. Hale—"The difficulty is, that I meant just what I said, which is such an unusual thing here, that the Senator cannot understand me. (Laughing.)

The memorial was then referred.

What a sublime farce for Maryland Baptists to

petition our government to establish religious freedom abroad, while they demand at the same time that we protect them in denying this same freedom to thousands of others; while with their pitiful offspring upon the auction block—sundering family ties, and practising daily, in the name of God, a system of despotism, piracy and murder, whose atrocities are unparalleled, in the civilized world! What a magnificent humbug the religion of these Maryland Baptists! Talk of religious freedom abroad! It will be a proper time for that when they tear the shackles from the limbs of their own bleeding victims, and cease to shock and outrage humanity with their monstrous iniquities!

KIDNAPPING OF RACHEL PARKER.

Rachel Parker, a free colored girl who was kidnapped in Chester County, Pa., in December, 1851, and carried to Baltimore under pretence that she was a slave, has been released on her petition for freedom. The counsel for the claimants, after hearing the testimony in her favor, which occupied several days, abandoned the case; and the jury, under direction of the court, returned a verdict in favor of the petitioner. The same jury was then sworn, and a similar verdict was rendered in the case of Elizabeth Parker, a sister of Rachel, who had also been abducted and claimed as a slave. The citizens of Chester county, it is said, offer \$1,000 for the murderers of John Miller, who, in returning from Baltimore, whether he had been to interpose in Rachel's behalf, was missed from the railway train, and afterwards found dead in the woods.

The following is from the *Pennsylvania Freeman*, received since the above was written:

The case was brought to a close on the eighth day, (after nearly forty witnesses had testified to their knowledge that the girls were free citizens of Pennsylvania,) by the withdrawal on the part of the slaveholder of his claim of property in their bones and sinews; whereupon there was an interchange of mutual congratulations over the sublime generosity of Maryland, and the astonishing virtue of Mr. Schoolfield, in permitting the kidnapped girl to go free. Wonderful generosity and virtue, indeed, to yield after being utterly beaten on their own ground; to give up when they could no longer hold on without disgrace; to forbear to take up the time of the Court and Jury by examining witnesses whom they knew to be perjured; and whom they dared not put upon the stand, lest their villainy should be revealed. This was what Mr. Preston, the counsel for the claimant, with an impudence worthy of a slave-driver, called "a termination induced by a spirit of compromise;" and he seems to have been touched, Pecksniff-like, with a deep sense of the extraordinary virtue of his client, in thus relaxing a grasp dangerous no longer to any throat save that of his agent!

We blush as a Pennsylvanian, that those who represented her sovereignty on this occasion had not the manliness to utter the words due alike to her honor, her self-respect, and her historical renown. Remember how Rachel Parker was kidnapped in open day, upon our soil, and how that kidnapping, in its torturings, had been revealed before the whole world, and then read the cringing, apologetic speech of Attorney General Campbell. His impudent as well as impotent thrust at what he calls the "foul spirit of abolitionism," to which they pass over with a smile of contempt; but that he should assume that the conduct of Pennsylvania in providing counsel for her outraged citizens needed apology or defense at his hands, is a tax upon our patience which we find it hard to bear.

Has Pennsylvania indeed sunk so low that her representative felt it incumbent upon him to admit the right of Maryland to think it "strange" that she should care enough about the abduction of her citizens to provide for their defence? And can our citizens read without shame the unblushing declaration of the Attorney General, that they are "not only ready and willing" to surrender to Maryland her fugitives, but that they even deem it their "duty" to "aid and encourage" the slaveholders in the pursuit of their aims? "Ready" many of them are, and we fear that even some are "willing" to surrender the fleeing bondman when they must; but that any Pennsylvanian regards it as a "duty" to "aid and encourage" the master in pursuing him, we should be sorry to believe, and we will not so believe on the authority of a sycophantic politician. The people of Maryland did not believe it, and in their souls they must despise the truckling spirit which could dictate such a libel upon human nature and the sentiments of our citizens. There is comfort in thinking that the slaveholder, though willing to profit by the treachery of the dog-faced, yet regards him at heart with loathing and contempt.

There is more than meets the eye in the closing scene of this remarkable trial; and the counsel from this State, if they were not completely hoodwinked, have acted a part which should expose them to the honest indignation of the people. As we have already said, the claimant and counsel were afraid to pursue the case to the end. They dared not put their witnesses upon the stand, least a cross-examination and counter testimony should reveal their true character, and lift the veil which covers a conspiracy for kidnapping the free citizens of Pennsylvania. They wanted to release Mr. Schoolfield as easily as possible from the net which was weaving around him, and to guard against the liability of the State to be called upon to surrender the miscreant McCrory and his accomplice to be tried under our anti-kidnapping law. That the abduction of the Parker girls was a case of naked kidnapping—that the kidnappers ought to be indicted by the Grand Inquest for the county of Chester, and demanded for trial by Gov. Bigler, is placed beyond dispute. The Marylanders doubtless thought that an affection of magnanimity on their part, coupled with a due quantity of complimentary phrases for the receptive ears of the Pennsylvania counsel, would put an end to the affair, and save McCrory from all further trouble. Whether the Grand Jury of Chester County will let the matter drop where it is, or make an effort to bring the kidnappers to justice, we shall know in due time. A letter from Judge Bell in the last *West Chester Encourager*, taken in

THE LIBERATOR. No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 4, 1853.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Richard Neal, a colored man, was yesterday arrested at the stables of his employer, Mr. Townsend Sharpless, charged, on the oath of Commodore Mayo and others, with enticing a number of slaves from Anne Arundel county, Maryland, at various times. According to general report, the accused was formerly a slave in that county; his wife was a favorite slave of the Commodore, who, on Neal obtaining his freedom, gave him a farm close by, that he might have no excuse for enticing away his wife and children. Neal, however, moved North, and subsequently enticed his wife and family away. They were freed by purchase from collections made in this city, and were living with him here.

The charge is, that Neal has visited his old neighborhood several times since, and enticed slaves away.

The necessary requisitions and other documents were obtained, and the prisoner taken into Court; but no Judge being there, a hearing was had before Alderman Kenney, who found the documents correct, and remanded the prisoner into the custody of officer Lamb of Maryland. The prisoner was taken in a vehicle to the Baltimore depot, but the afternoon train had started, and the officers went to Chester, where they despatched embarking on the night mail train. Meanwhile, a writ of habeas corpus had been obtained from Judge Thompson, and the friends of the prisoner, accompanied by members of the Abolition Society, pursued the party to Chester.

The officers in charge of the prisoner attempted to force him into the cars, but the friends of the prisoner and a crowd of blacks interfered. The party of habeas corpus in charge of police officers from this city was presented to officer Lamb, but in the confusion was unheeded. The parties being notified by the conductor that the train was about to start, officer Lamb, to prevent loss of life in the struggle, gave up the attempt, and lodged Neal in the lockup for the night.

Another account states that the prisoner escaped, but was overtaken after being pursued 2 miles. A fresh party of officers left the city this morning for Chester with a writ of habeas corpus from the Supreme Court. The result is not yet known.

Referring to the arrest of Neal, the Philadelphia Daily Register makes the following comments:

We have heretofore abstained from expressing an opinion in the case of Mayo vs. Neal, hoping the warrant of extradition so hastily granted by Governor Bigler would be revoked, and that no persecution so likely to disgrace the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania would be abandoned and suffered to be forgotten. But the facts have already been spread before the world by the press. In a few days more, all Europe will have read them, and sequels to *Uncle Tom's Cabin* will have recorded them against our civilization.

AFTERNOON. The President in the chair.

The following letter from Rev. SAMUEL JOHNSON, of Salem, (now temporarily at Brooklyn, N. Y.), to the Committee of Arrangements, was read by the Secretary:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1853.

REV. S. MAY, JR.:
MY DEAR SIR—Obliged to be out of the neighborhood of Boston, I shall be unable to attend the meetings of the Anti-Slavery Society during the coming week; but it would be doing great injustice to myself, to fail of responding most cordially to the invitation extended me by the Managers, to be with you on that occasion. I need not say that the Convention will have my thorough sympathy, and that if any word or act in my power can help to swell their blast of judgment against tyranny and time-serving, it shall not be wanting. I hold the radical protest to be the only right and sufficient one—the only protest which is just like to the present and the future. What seems to the hardened ears and blinded eyes of the infatuated nation the very frenzy of fanaticism, is the afflatus of a prophecy beyond the chances of mistake; and the abolitionists, above all others, are the men and women who can afford to suffer and to wait.

Weak and failing as I may be, said Martin Luther, "small as may be the sound I can make this world hear, my voice sings in the ears of the angels, who shall take up the strain after us, and repeat the solemn call."

One we know, who, standing less than Luther in the strength of human aid,—when he lifted to his lips the warning trumpet of this reform, could plainly affirm that he meant to be heard, and that *posterior*, at least, would say that he was right. Upon the predictions of senates and parties, the surprises of laws unallowed for and contended, are sprung of a sudden, and they fall discomfited and dead. The individual it is, standing alone and free, who speaks with that authority which the future is bound to approve.

Fast and firm in these latter times stands the tribunal of Individual Manhood, of private inspiration. It annuls the unrighteous judgments; and its decisions can no more be permitted to fall unheeded through the noise of the multitude, than its presence can be sneered off to the "third heavens" from this earth which is the Lord's. This fortress in the conscience will pile its strong towers steadily upwards, even out of the public calamities that seem impending. The more desperate the condition of our national affairs, and the more hollow the watchman's cry of our apostate churches through the night, the more surely must that word be spoken, whose present purpose is not to form States and churches, but to draw us, *one by one*, out of the hopeless coil of the organizations, and make us living and true. Whatever must perish in the process, this is the ultimate gain which all loss must go to swell. The nation that undertakes to put the righteous under foot, and lift up the base and profligate to stand for heroes and saints, must go to destruction, as of old; for the spring winds and flowers of a fresh opportunity must stir above its desolation. But when, on the high road to that consummation, like *Atheist in the allegory*, it strides across the straight way of the conscience, then it is that we come to our senses, and learn,—what it is infinitely better for States and churches to teach by their downfall than pride by their strength,—that man is greater than the Temple or the Law. It will take more than a Kossooth to convince us, in the face of these solemn lessons of history, that to be a *patriot merely*, is the holiest or the wisest of aims. And, it may be added, it will take more intellect than a thousand Websters to bring the argument, to prove *one single interest* humanity can have in our bowing our free shoulders up to uphold the ark of a National Union—which is not lightlyed by the uplifted wings of cherubim, but would bear us down upon our faces under the dead weight of the heathen's calves of gold.

This loss seems to have waked up Mayo's spirit of revenge. His first act was to sell the mother and her children; and that how they were kidnapped in open day, upon our soil, and how that kidnapping, in its torturings, had been revealed before the whole world, and then read the cringing, apologetic speech of Attorney General Campbell.

His impudent as well as impotent thrust at what he calls the "foul spirit of abolitionism," to which they pass over with a smile of contempt; but that he should assume that the conduct of Pennsylvania in providing counsel for her outraged citizens needed apology or defense at his hands, is a tax upon our patience which we find it hard to bear.

Charles Parker was formerly a slave in Maryland. Some fifteen or sixteen years ago, he married Matilda, who was then Mayo's property. His wife was not at all pleased by Neal's protestation; and he kept a close watch on her movements. Some months afterwards we find Mayo making a visit to the farm he owned some forty miles off, and taking with him, by way of recompence, Mayo's wife and her six children—rather numerous suite for a Maryland farmer. In a few days Mayo returned home, leaving Matilda and five of her children. The eldest son, "Billy," accompanied him to drive his buggy. Next morning, when the manager was about to give "Billy" a taste of the cowhide, "for not cleaning and feeding his horse," Billy was not to be found. He had disappeared, and his mother, brothers and sisters with him. The capture of the family cost Mayo over \$700.

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Neal followed up his wife and children, spent all he had in purchasing their freedom, and brought them to this city, where he has been living for three years past, respected by those who know him as an honest, hard-working man. These facts having come to the knowledge of Mayo, on his return from a distant voyage, he has made one of his "confidential servants"—whether flattered into it by the manager or not, we do not know—testify to having seen Neal aiding in the escape of his family. On this doubtful testimony, a requisition has been issued by the Governor of Maryland, and completed with thoughtlessness, we regret to say, by the Governor of this State.

On one point, there is a direct contradiction in the statements of the different parties. Although the crime Neal stands charged with is an unusual attempt to rescue his wife and children from slavery,—a crime never before heard of in a civilized country.—Mayo adds that Neal has recently tampered with his other slaves; he offers to prove it by his negro spies, whose word he says, "is as good as that of Mr. Sharpless," one of our most worthy citizens, who has had Neal in his employ, and who has never been informed of this design by his "confidential servants," or negro spies. His fears were not at all allayed by Neal's protestation; and he kept a close watch on her movements. Some months afterwards we find Mayo making a visit to the farm he owned some forty miles off, and taking with him, by way of recompence, Mayo's wife and her six

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Colonization Society for the following among other reasons:—(1.) Because it sanctions the infernal doctrine that man can rightfully hold property in his fellow-men.—(2.) Because it is managed and controlled by slaveholders, whose aim is to give quietude, security an-
to the slave system, by the removal of the free blacks.—(3.) Because it degrades the leprosy spirit of complexion prejudicial, and not to be removed even by the operations of the Holy Ghost upon the heart.—(4.) Because it is the bitter, malignant and active enemy of the anti-slavery enterprise.—(5.) Because it stimulates and sanctions the enactment of soul-crushing laws and proscriptive edicts against our free colored population, under the pressure of which they shall find it impossible to stand erect on their native soil, and may therefore be induced to emigrate to Africa.—(6.) Because the motives it avows, the sentiments it inculcates, the means it uses, the measures it sanctions, are base, cruel, demoniacal—and, (7.) Because from its institution to the present time, the objects of its professed colonization have unceasingly borne the strongest testimony against it as uncalled for, hateful, persecuting and unnatural.

Mr. GARRISON said, it is not the colored man, so long as he can be held as a slave, however ignorant and degraded he may be, whom the Colonization Society wishes to send away. No! Slaveholders have no difficulty or prejudice on the score of complexion. When their slaves run away, they run after them, and take infinite pains to get them back; and we help them, and make fugitive laws for them. There is no insuperable prejudice of color, under those circumstances, making it necessary to transport the colored man to Africa. It is the educated, gentlemanly and Christian colored man whom this country hates, will not tolerate, and seeks to banish from its soil.

Rev. A. T. Foss said he had derived from Rev. Mr. Constantine, once a missionary at Liberia, some reliable information concerning that colony, as it was a few years ago. From that information, he found that the colony had known countenanced and aided the African Slave Trade. (Hear.) This was formerly the case; if it be not so now, it is because the anti-slavery stir in this country has compelled them to be more cautious. If the traffic had ceased, it was not owing to any voluntary movement on the part of the Colonization Society, but to the fact that the exposure of their wickedness compelled them to move.

Mr. GARRISON commented on Edward Everett's recent statement, that neither of the early colonies at Jamestown and Plymouth, at the end of twenty-five years, had attained so strong and favorable a position as Liberia had gained, in an equal time, among the family of nations. What a compliment this, said Mr. G., to the capacity of the colored man! We have been used to regard our ancestors as picked men; but, by Mr. Everett's

Mr. Phillips spoke during the remainder of the evening session, principally to the 14th resolution. [This speech was phonographically reported, and will be given in a future paper. It was a very able and eloquent vindication of the course of the "Garrisonian abolitionists," and a masterly exposition of the philosophy of reform.]

Adjourned.

FRIDAY.

Met again in the Melodeon, FRANCIS JACKSON in the chair.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., from the committee on the organization of the annual meeting, reported the following as a committee to nominate officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

Edmund Quincy, of Dedham; Stephen S. Foster, of Worcester; William Ashby, of Newburyport; Joshua Perry, of Hanson; Ezekiel Thatcher, of Barnstable; William Whiting, of Concord; Elias J. Kenny, of Salem; Paulina J. Gerry, of Stoneham; E. D. Draper, of Milford; Stillman Smith, of Norton.

Mr. GARRISON, from the Business Committee, reported following resolutions:

19. Resolved, That in behalf of the millions enslaved on our soil, this Society gratefully acknowledges the aid rendered to their cause by their transatlantic friends, in public meetings assembled, in Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Belfast, and many other places—and by various addresses from large bodies of philanthropic men and women in the old world, appealing to all Christians in the United States, in the name of a common Christianity, to wash their hands of all participation in the awful crime of slaveholding.

20. Resolved, That as an auxiliary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, this Society gratefully proffers its hearty acknowledgments to those philanthropic friends of the slave in England, Scotland and Ireland, whose beautiful and munificent contributions to the late National A. S. Bazaar in Boston added so much to its value, elegance and productiveness—as well as to those in this country, who co-operated in the same benevolent work for the same glorious end.

21. Resolved, That we hail the appearance of a new periodical in England, entitled "The Anti-Slavery Advocate"—designed as it is to disseminate accurate intelligence of the workings of the slave system in America, and to lay before the people of that country correct reports of the aims, purposes and labors of the American Anti-Slavery Society; especially in view of the shameful fact that, for the last twelve years, the existence of that Society has been ignored in the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter, or, if ever alluded to, then only for the purpose of giving it a deadly sectarian stab, as unworthy of the confidence and support of a religious people!

22. Resolved, That our acknowledgments and warmest thanks are due to the Bristol and Clifton Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society for the thorough and masterly exposure, made in their recent Report, of the narrow policy and sectarian spirit of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, as exhibited in the almost total suppression, in their publications, of all information relating to the American Anti-Slavery Society and its operations,—in constant but secret aspersions of the members and friends of that Society, at home and abroad;—and in underhand efforts to disparage and injure, in the estimate of the British public, even those fugitive slaves whom necessity and danger have driven to British soil, and who have there dared to express their gratitude and friendship to any of those men and women, connected with the American A. S. Society, who have protected them, and aided them in their perilous flight.

These resolutions were advocated by JAMES LOW, of England, in an earnest speech, highly creditable to the mind and heart of the youthful speaker.

CHARLES C. BERLEIGH showed that, under our present Constitution and form of government, we are inextricably linked to the support of slavery. Mr. Berleigh's argument was very close and able. [It is hoped that he will write it out for publication.]

The following resolutions were reported from the Business Committee, by Mr. GARRISON:

23. Resolved, That, in regard to the Colonization enterprise, we make no issue on any of the following points—whether Africa ought not to be reclaimed from barbarism and idolatry; nor whether black missionaries are not better adapted to its climate than white ones; nor whether it is wrong to assist voluntary emigration to the shores of that continent; nor whether the slave trade has not been crippled, or driven from their localities by the colony already established; nor whether the settlement at Liberia has not attained, in the same period, as high a position as did the Plymouth or Jamestown colony; nor whether the condition of the free colored people in this land is not one of great hardship and surrounded by many afflictive circumstances; nor whether, to those who are held in bondage, exile with penitential freedom is not preferable to a life of chattelized servitude; but it is, what are the doctrines, designs and measures of the American Colonization Society, and is it worthy of the countenance and support of a civilized and Christian people?

24. Resolved, That we abhor and repudiate the Colonization Society for the following among other reasons:—(1.) Because it sanctions the infernal doctrine that man can rightfully hold property in his fellow-men.—(2.) Because it is managed and controlled by slaveholders, whose aim is to give quietude, security and peace to the slave system, by the removal of the free blacks.—(3.) Because it degrades the leprosy spirit of complexion prejudicial, and not to be removed even by the operations of the Holy Ghost upon the heart.—(4.) Because it is the bitter, malignant and active enemy of the anti-slavery enterprise.—(5.) Because it stimulates and sanctions the enactment of soul-crushing laws and proscriptive edicts against our free colored population, under the pressure of which they shall find it impossible to stand erect on their native soil, and may therefore be induced to emigrate to Africa.—(6.) Because the motives it avows, the sentiments it inculcates, the means it uses, the measures it sanctions, are base, cruel, demoniacal—and, (7.) Because from its institution to the present time, the objects of its professed colonization have unceasingly borne the strongest testimony against it as uncalled for, hateful, persecuting and unnatural.

Mr. GARRISON said, it is not the colored man, so long as he can be held as a slave, however ignorant and degraded he may be, whom the Colonization Society wishes to send away. No! Slaveholders have no difficulty or prejudice on the score of complexion. When their slaves run away, they run after them, and take infinite pains to get them back; and we help them, and make fugitive laws for them. There is no insuperable prejudice of color, under those circumstances, making it necessary to transport the colored man to Africa. It is the educated, gentlemanly and Christian colored man whom this country hates, will not tolerate, and seeks to banish from its soil.

Rev. A. T. Foss said he had derived from Rev. Mr. Constantine, once a missionary at Liberia, some reliable information concerning that colony, as it was a few years ago. From that information, he found that the colony had known countenanced and aided the African Slave Trade. (Hear.) This was formerly the case; if it be not so now, it is because the anti-slavery stir in this country has compelled them to be more cautious. If the traffic had ceased, it was not owing to any voluntary movement on the part of the Colonization Society, but to the fact that the exposure of their wickedness compelled them to move.

Mr. GARRISON commented on Edward Everett's recent statement, that neither of the early colonies at Jamestown and Plymouth, at the end of twenty-five years, had attained so strong and favorable a position as Liberia had gained, in an equal time, among the family of nations. What a compliment this, said Mr. G., to the capacity of the colored man! We have been used to regard our ancestors as picked men; but, by Mr. Everett's

showing, it would seem these Liberia colonists are decidedly their superiors.

EDMUND QUINCY, from the Committee on that subject, reported the list of officers of the Society for the current year:

President,

FRANCIS JACKSON, Boston.

Vice Presidents,

ANDREW ROBESON, New Bedford;

EDMUND QUINCY, Dedham;

STILLMAN LOTHROP, Cambridge;

AMOS FAIRSWORTH, Groton;

ADRIAN BALLOU, Milford;

JOHN M. FINE, West Brookfield;

JOSHUA T. EVERETT, Princeton;

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, Worcester;

JEFFERSON CHURCH, Springfield;

OLIVER GARDNER, Nantucket;

HENRY L. BOWDISH, Boston;

WILLIAM WHITING, Concord;

A. A. BENT, Gardner;

JOSIAH HENHAWK, West Brookfield;

CAROLINE WESTON, Weymouth;

BENJAMIN SNOW, Jr., Fitchburg;

GEORGE MILES, Westminster;

JAMES N. BUTTMAN, Lynn;

CYRUS PEIRCE, Newton;

JOHN T. HILTON, Brighton;

THOMAS T. STONE, Bolton;

BOURNE SPOONER, Plymouth;

WILLIAM ASHBY, Newburyport;

JOHN BAILEY, Lynn;

CHARLES F. HOVEY, Boston;

J. S. STAFFORD, Cummings;

JAMES RUSSELL, Lowell;

CAMBRIDGE;

RICHARD CLAP, Dorchester.

Corresponding Secretary,

EDMUND QUINCY, Dedham.

Recording Secretary,

ROBERT F. WALLACE, Boston.

Treasurer,

SAMUEL PHILIBERT, Brookline.

Auditor,

EDMUND JACKSON.

The report was unanimously accepted, and the officers elected accordingly.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., brought the case of Daniel Kauffman, of Peppinvalley, before the meeting.

For allowing some fugitive slaves to pass a night in his barn, and giving them some food, Mr. K. has been fined by the notorious Judge Grier, of the U. S. Supreme Court, and stripped of all his property.

Mr. GARRISON again brought forward the case of Peter Still.

AFTERNOON. FRANCIS JACKSON, the President, in the chair.

THOMAS HASKELL, of Gloucester, made some brief, but excellent remarks.

GEORGE W. PUTNAM, of Lynn, spoke on the influence the old organized societies had in keeping alive the anti-slavery movement in the land—a movement without which, the Free Soil party could have had no existence, and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" would have had only tens of readers, where now it has tens of thousands. Mr. P. advocated the publication of a new series of cheap tracts for gratuitous distribution.

LEWIS FORD, of Abington, spoke with regard to contributions to the Society for its operations during the present year.

DANIEL FOSTER, of Cambridge, continued the subject, and presented many encouraging features of the cause, which had occurred in his experience during the first eight months.

REV. T. W. HIGGINSON, of Worcester, spoke in favor of the most thorough agitation of the community on the subject of slavery, and according to the principles and methods of that Society—while he declared himself to be a member of the Free Democratic party. [Mr. H.'s speech was phonographically reported, and will be published, probably, next week.]

The following resolutions were reported from the Business Committee, by Mr. GARRISON:

25. Resolved, That the recent act of a large majority of the U. S. Senate, prescribing Messrs. Hale, Sumner and Chase from all the Committees in that body, on the ground of their not belonging to any "healthy political organization,"—meaning, that they are not connected with either the Whig or the Democratic party, and are opposed to the Compromise measures, including the Fugitive Slave Law,—is unparalleled for meanness and baseness in that body to step magnificently forward, and, overleaping all party distinctions, insist that no such insult shall be cast upon Massachusetts with impunity by any body of usurpers in the Congress of the United States. He hoped to see it done, and to see such a protest as would make that usurping body cower before it.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER opposed the resolutions, so far as relates to censuring Mr. Sumner for his silence on the prescriptive course of the Senate. He would rather censure Mr. S.'s constituents for bearing it so silently and tamely. We do not know all Mr. Sumner's reasons for silence; and, besides, he rather doubted the propriety of Mr. S. making any protest whatever. If Mr. (S.) should censure Mr. Sumner at all, it would be for his being a member of the Senate.

Mr. GARRISON rejoined, that if the speech which his friend Mr. Foster had just made was not a severely satirical one—if it were really intended as a grave defence of Mr. Sumner's silence—then he must say, that henceforth, whenever shall represent Stephen S. Foster in that body to step magnificently forward, and, overleaping all party distinctions, insist that no such insult shall be cast upon Massachusetts with impunity by any body of usurpers in the Congress of the United States. To urge his conviction, that Mr. Sumner ought to have registered a strong and dignified protest against such high-handed Senatorial proscription.

MR. PILLSBURY differed from S. S. Foster. He thought the apology, which his friend Foster had made for Senator Sumner, was equally good for the clergy of the country, in regard to their silence and apathy in the cause of the slave. In my judgment, said Mr. P., Senator Sumner should have called that tyrannous Senate to account for their insult to Massachusetts, and their dastardly proscription of himself and other Senators. But, culpable as Mr. S.'s silence may be, much more culpable are his constituents for their quiet submission to the insult heaped upon their Senator and of the general public.

Massachusetts, though she has led the way in most other reforms, has in this fallen behind her rivals, consenting to learn, as to the protection of property of married women, of many younger States. Let us demand for her the old pre-eminence, and urge her to set a noble example in this the most important of all civil reforms. To this end we ask you to join with us in the accompanying petition to the Constitutional Convention.

Sign this circular immediately, and return it to

LUCY STONE, West Brookfield, if you are willing to let it go forth with the aid of your name for procuring signatures to the accompanying Petition.

To the Convention assembled to revise the Constitution of the Commonwealth:

The undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, respectfully ask that you will report an amendment to the Constitution, striking out the word "MALE," wherever it occurs in that instrument.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18, 1853.

FRIEND GARRISON:

Pardon my again troubling you so soon with another of my communications, and I will remain silent for some time. One cannot remain long in this city without meeting with incidents, growing out of our beautiful slave system, of thrilling interest. The Ohio river is no impassable barrier between freedom and slavery. It is a fence along the Northern side of our great plantation, which thousands of *breachy* slaves jump over every year, and defy bound, hunter, and the government to bring them back again. Besides, this same river, though not exactly an *underground railroad*, sometimes answers the same purpose. A couple of fugitives—husband and wife—arrived here this morning from Alabama, by this route, *a la* William and Ellen Craft, with this difference: the husband being quite dark and of small stature, was disguised in female apparel, and passed as the servant of his wife, who is white, and withal very beautiful. The husband was of course, in the eyes of the world, a good time is coming; a glorious era is bursting on our world. The eyes of truth have already begun to penetrate, if not to permeate, the murky clouds of ignorance, superstition and oppression. The clarion notes of peace are beginning to swell in chorals anthems, while the tocsin of war must ere long be heard in human flesh. And what place so fitting to begin the sacred lays as Boston, whose bell-tower is still the *monumentum aeneum* of the nation? So they made up their minds to a do, and to make a Northern tour, as other Southerns do; and they made it in their own way, as every body has a right to do.

The lady, with her servant, was bound to Cincinnati, with the intention of making a short visit to Cincinnati. So she only purchased tickets to this place. On the way up the river, the supposed female slave was several times told that when she arrived at Cincinnati, she would be free, and she had better cut *silk* for Canada. Her reply was, that she

POETRY.

For the Liberator.
REV. THEODORE PARKER.
BY W. A. FOOG.

[The following lines were suggested by the following question asked me by a church-member, during a discussion with her, in a serious manner: 'What is Theodore Parker?']

A servant of the living God,
Who dares the evil to disclaim,
To scatter seeds of truth abroad,
Though worldlings hate and his name.

A man who dares to do and be
What'er is good, and just, and right,
Though priests and tyrants may see
Striving his fair, pure name to smite.

His course is onward; he cares not
How many sins the churches nurse,
If Abramah held slaves or not,
Or Jesus thought slaves not a curse.

Nor needs he what the Pope of Rome,
Or Calvin or Mahomed said;
These were weak mortals; he dares come
For wisdom to the fountain head.

Thus does he labor, pray and wait,
Amidst the false world's sneers and scorn,
Trusting that yet, however late,
Earth shall behold Truth's glorious morn.

And his reward shall be on high,

When the weak ties of earth are riven,

And angel hosts shall proudly fly

To bear his Christ-like soul to heaven.

—

For the Liberator.

THE TITLE-DEED OF MAN.

BY GEORGE W. BUNYAN.

No man can own another man!
For he who buys or sells another,
Of any color, class or clan,
Insults his race, and steals his brother.

And he who runs, may plainly read:—
No mortal man in man shall barter;

God gave to each a title-deed,

And signed and sealed the holy charter.

And he will break the galling link;

That binds the slave before him kneeling;

He gave the negro mind to think,

And filled his heart with human feeling.

He gave him hands to earn his bread,

And feet to fly from the oppressor;

He lit the North Star overhead,

And He will be the slave's redressor.

Which is the greater sin—to steal

A man, and kill him at his labor,

Or eat him at a common meal,

As eats the cannibal his neighbor?

—

For the Liberator.

THE TASKMASTER'S HOME

AIR.—*Oli folks at home.*'

Away off upon the stormy ocean,

Far, far away,

Or where the British hold dominion,

There, there alone can I stray.

All up and down the States of freedom

I may not roam,

For they'll send me to the old plantation,

And to my taskmaster's home.

Chorus.—All my lot is sad and dreary,

Everywhere I roam,

I for freedom long till weary,

Far from my taskmaster's home.

Oh, for a home far away on the pillow,

With all I love,

Where with my wife and children precious,

I may in freedom rove!

What is life worth without such blessings,

Freedom and home,

Where none my loved ones can from me sever,

Where none can make me roar!

Chorus.—All my lot is sad and dreary,

Everywhere I roam,

I for freedom long till weary,

Far from my taskmaster's home!

P. A. H.

From the Boston Journal.

MONODY.

ON THE DEATH OF HON. ANOS LAWRENCE.

No trumpet's note—no muffled drum,

No martial train in dark array;

We bear unto his final home

The hero of a brighter day.

Death's hand with rapid shuttle weaves,

His scythe is in the tallest grass,

Where scattered like autumnal leaves,

The great, the good, the gifted pass.

The loftiest place that Fame assigns

To those that most the world shall sway,

Is not more great than those great minds

Who were the Howards of their day.

His was the power least understood

By many rich and would-be great,

To be the almoner of good,

To break the stroke of adverse fate.

His was the open, generous hand,

That beat the world so wide and free;

To scatter o'er a smiling land

The bounties of bless Charity.

In Learning's halls, the Musæus' seat,

Some youths would win, but lacked the dower;

He paved the way for willing feet,

And Genius soared with conscious power.

No more his voice, with kindly tone,

On childhood's ear like music falls;

His chair stands vacant and alone,

No more his presence cheers our halls.

Our friend, our father's gone to sleep,

Gone to that dim and silent shore;

His children round his grave will weep,

When they shall hear his voice no more.

Assemble, good men, round his grave,

Your grief, at least, is all sincere;

Pay back the bounty that he gave,

Pay back the tribute of a tear.

J. R. P.

A BRIGHT STAR.

A star has risen—one which beams

With radiance, pure and holy;

It glows not like fancy's dreams,

But 'Life among the Lowly.'

It breathes not of a feudal age—

Of knightly star and garde—

But angel Eva, infant sage,

And Uncle Tom, the martyr.

THE LIBERATOR.

ANTI-SLAVERY LABOR IN NEW LONDON
AND WINDHAM COUNTIES.

FRIEND GARRISON:

In consequence of the severe storm which came Jan. 18th, I was unable to keep the appointment made for me at Quonquont. I regret this, because I am sure I should have had a good meeting there. If we could always read the future, hard knocks might be warded off, and severe disappointments avoided. For instance, could I have known what would be the result of a meeting at New London city, I would have gone on to Quonquont on Saturday, instead of stopping there. So doing, I presume I should have met sympathising friends, and secured a candid hearing—all which I found unattainable in New London. In this city, there are signs of wealth and pride on the part of the few, while the many are manifestly poor and dependent. Some of the churches are very costly, and all, so far as I could discover, are under the law of Moses far more than they are subject to the spirit of Christ. I have never before visited a place that was so fully imbued with the unyielding prejudice against people of color as this city seemed to me. On Saturday afternoon and evening, I put up various parts of the city, forty printed notices of my meeting on Sunday evening. The pastor of the Methodist church promised to give notice to his people of the lecture, but did not do it, as one of his hearers in the evening informed me. One of the Baptist clergymen promised to give the notice, and I presume did so, as I do not know to the contrary. The other Baptist minister refused to give notice of a Garrisonian meeting. There is a Wesleyan church in New London, and when I called on the pastor, he invited me to speak to his people the next day. I did so, taking the 'higher law' as my theme. Notice of my evening meeting was given there, but so close had been the application of the truth in the discussions of the day, that none of them ventured out in the evening. The prejudice against the people of color is very strong in that church. Some were offended at what I said on that subject, so they did not come to the anti-slavery meeting. Well, the conclusion of the whole matter was as follows small attendance, small collection, and large expenses. I was glad on Monday morning to get away from New London.

The meeting at Central Village was a failure, because no adequate notice had been given to the friends. The letter sent by the Agent notifying the meeting did not reach the man to whom it was sent till a few hours before our meeting.

THE LIBERATOR, too, failed of reaching the subscribers at Central Village that week, so that nobody knew of the meeting till just before it began; consequently, the attendance was small, but I should have had a good meeting with proper notice. This place is near the residence of C. C. BELEBIE. He has lectured often in this and other neighboring villages; hence there is a good deal of true and reliable anti-slavery principle among the people.

At Danversville, two meetings were held, of deep interest and power. At both these meetings, the clergymen of the Baptist and Methodist Societies were present, and they participated in the discussion. Both evenings, prayer meetings were postponed, to give the people an opportunity to attend these meetings. The subject had been announced for the first evening by Dr. FISK, viz., 'The corruption of the American Judiciary, as revealed by its action upon the act of tyranny and the law of mercy—the Slave Act and the Temperance Law.' The lecture upon this subject called out a good deal of feeling, and elicited short speeches from several earnest men. One incident must not be lost. Some seven years ago, the Congregational church here adopted the Baltimore platform; that is, that, out anti-slavery by vote. One of their members therupon withdrew, so far, at least, as to refuse all contributions to the yearly fund. Many efforts have been made to bring him in; and the church is quite anxious to do this, because he is a man of property. But he was stubborn—could not be moved by threats of discipline from his position. So a short time since vote was rescinded, and the house thrown open to anti-slavery. But now, Hunkerism in the church took the alarm. One said, 'Why, this man will now be bringing Parker Pillsbury into the very pulpit on the Sabbath day.' So, at the next meeting, a reconsideration was carried, and the old Baltimore platform brought back and laid down again in this sanctuary. The man who has caused all this trouble by his obstinate disregard of the minister's and deacon's advice, related these facts at our first meeting, and said, 'The ten dollars yearly which I would pay to the church if free, I hold to the anti-slavery cause.' One dollar of it, still more of it, I suppose, he gave to brother NEEDHAM, for the benefit of the fugitives in Canada. A church which drives away such men is already overthrown.

Mr. IVESON, (a teacher of a colored high school in this city,) nearly nearly, replied to some of the remarks made in relation to agitation, and showed conclusively the great good that had been accomplished by the Garrison school of abolitionists, and complimenting the lady who had addressed the audience, and those of her class. Had it not been for this agitation, the enclosed note* was sent to her, containing the old stereotyped objections, which have been answered over and over again. Miss HOLLEY read them, and replied briefly to each one. Being considerably exhausted, she was not able to speak further. Plenty more proofs could be cited of the trickling, eringing, crawling disposition of the 'dough-souls' who at present direct public opinion in this country. And she used. It has not made a deep impression on many hearts, which will show itself in the life of her hearers, it will be very remarkable.

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When she gave an opportunity for any one to speak, a rather small man, but a ready speaker, arose and said, that he propounded the questions; that he was born in the State of New York, not far distant from where the eloquent lady came from. He was lavish of his praises of the person who had addressed the audience, but was not satisfied with some of the answers, and especially the one given in regard to the dissolution of the Union; he believed Mr. Garrison's sentiment was dissolution, rather than slavery. He broke out into a Fourth of July rhapsody about our glorious UNION, Henry Clay, &c. &c.—evidently with a design to applause; but no applause came, although previously he had been cheered. He attempted to show that the slave's case had been worse since the agitation of the question at the North, in that they could not obtain passes to visit their friends as formerly, and suffered from other restrictions. He seemed to condemn slavery as much as any body; had been in the slave States late several years; acknowledged the great difference there was every where manifested between the slave and free States, on our great rivers where he had been. He seemed to think, however, that we had better have slavery, than that the Union should be dissolved.

Miss HOLLEY spoke a few words, and put the master right about Henry Clay, and showed that there was really very little of Union now existing between the free and slave States.

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At Brooklyn, our meeting was held in the afternoon in the Town Hall. This was in consequence of a previous engagement, by which the hall was occupied evenings for the whole of last week. The attendance was small, but the meeting was interesting. A good feeling was elicited. Several spoke of their conviction of the criminality of the Free Soil method of spasmodic effort and compromise with slaveholding, and their resolve to occupy the gospel ground of no compromise with, but unceasing effort against oppression. Brooklyn is a most lovely place, one of the finest and most healthy spots in New England. SAMUEL J. MAY was formerly settled here, and much of the present healthiness of anti-slavery feeling in Windham County is doubtless owing to his efforts for freedom while living and preaching in this country.

Our friend the Pomfret depot, (Quinebene,) I found Mr. ARNOLD, from Woodstock, waiting to take me to his cheerful and happy home. Our meeting there on Thursday evening was in the school-house, which was very well filled. We are to have another meeting here to-night, (Monday eve.) in the Baptist church, the pastor of which voted for Frank Pierce last November. This church is opened by a public sentence which demands the removal of that restriction which has been heretofore placed on freedom by